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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Chief Surgeon
APO 887

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Auth: ...CC, ETC.....
Initials: ...C.....
Date 1 August 1944

Medical Intelligence Summary No. 16

1 August 1944

1. The Medical Intelligence material noted below has been collected and is available for study at the Office of the Chief Surgeon, APO 887.

- a. French Public Health and Welfare Organization: Extracts from Bottin Administratif 1943. File No. 240 D/G-1320-U.

A portion of the Bottin Administratif deals with the organization of the French Departments of Public Health and Welfare. There is also a description of the organization of the French Red Cross. The original French document has been photostated and an English translation is available. There is in addition a list of public and private sanatoria, psychiatric hospitals and welfare institutions throughout France.

- b. Shortage of Medical Supplies in the German Army: Captured document dated 18 May 1944. File No. 260 SA2g/G-1335-U.

An order issued by a Division Surgeon of the 352nd German Infantry Division deals with the requisition of medical supplies. A portion of the order is translated as follows:

"Items listed below will no longer be supplied. Requisition of same will be disregarded.

I. MEDICINES:

Aether - Petrolei	Pantocain 2% 25.0
Argentum colloid	Plasmochin tablets 0.02
Bismuth, tribromphenyl	Theominal tablets
Cardiazol liquid	Trypaflavin - ampules 1% 5 cc.
Chenopodiol capsules	Trypaflavin - ampules 2% 10 cc.
Chinin Calcium ampules	Tutofusin - ampules 1000 cc.
Coffein natr. benz.	Hypophysin ampules
Cresol	Iodine swabs

II. DRESSING MATERIAL:

Iodoform gauze, 3 cm.
Iodoform gauze strips

III. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT:

Disphanoscope
Wick for alcohol burners
Comb for hair-clipper
Spring " " "
Spoon, table
Record syringe, 1 cc. and 3 cc.
Glass syringe, 1 cc. and 5 cc.

IV. DENTAL EQUIPMENT:

Cement
Polisher, brush
Drill holder
Tooth color card"

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
by authority of
THE SURGEON GENERAL

DATE 20 NOV 1950

Lt. Colonel M. E. Beckham, MSS
Security Officer, S.S.D.

M. E. Beckham

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- c. DDT in Anti-Malarial Campaigns: Ministry of Production, 8 July 1944. File No. Insecticides/S-1321-R.

This report is a discussion of the potentialities of DDT in anti-malarial campaigns under active service conditions. The methods of action of DDT on mosquitoes are outlined. Recent trials suggest that DDT has varying actions against different species. Insufficient work has been done using DDT in the manner in which Paris green is ordinarily employed. Aeroplane spray of DDT suggests that this may be a successful method of attacking mosquitoes but it remains to be seen whether this method will work under varying geographical, climatic and botanical conditions. Because of the lethal effects of DDT on various insects, a short discussion is given upon the possible effects of DDT on biological equilibrium.

- d. Yellow Fever Control: Interdepartmental Committee on Yellow Fever Control, 11 July 1944. File No. Yellow Fever/S-1324-R.

According to information received by the Committee, the four year-ten day policy has been adopted rather generally. This policy refers to those individuals who have been vaccinated ten days and less than four years before entering an endemic area. Egypt has agreed, with the reservation that this policy will not apply to children under the age of ten, nor to those who have been vaccinated with other than yellow fever vaccine prepared by the Rockefeller Foundation or the United States Public Health Service. All other governments in Africa have agreed with the exception of the French Colonies. Their objections are not known.

The endemic area of yellow fever has been extended to include the whole of Kenya Colony and Protectorate and a small isolated area in the District of Balovale in Northern Rhodesia.

- e. Health Conditions in the Ukraine: Abstract from Deutsches Arzteblatt, 1 March 1944. File No. 321 W/G-1338-U.

The author of this article had been a public health physician in the Ukraine for 18 months prior to its evacuation by the Germans. He describes the poor general health conditions apparently incident to and resulting from the German invasion during which most of the hospitals were destroyed and water supplies and sewage system damaged. Public health work in such an area was very difficult because of a lack of supply and a lack of interest on the part of the inhabitants. Principal disease problems in the summer time were malaria and dysentery and in the winter exanthematic typhus. Control of mosquito breeding areas proved partially effective in reducing the malaria rate. Infective hepatitis was frequent as were typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. All Reichsdeutsche were inoculated for typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera and typhus fever at regular intervals, and in malarious areas were given atabrine as a suppressive drug.

- f. Total Synthesis of Quinine: OSRD, 1 June 1944. File No. Quinine/S-1309-U.

This document gives an outline of the total synthesis of quinine as released to the Journal of the American Chemical Society by Doctors Woodward and Doering. The synthetic product and naturally occurring one are identical by rigid chemical tests such as rotation of polarized light, elementary analysis and mixed melting point. The yields are small. It is believed that intermediate products of quinine synthesis should be studied with regard to any malarial activity.

- g. Reporting of Casualties by German Units: MIRS, 29 June 1944. File No. 260 S. 1/G-1327-C.

- (3) It has been possible for certain selected Army personnel to study medicine after having served a specified time at the front. Candidates who studied medicine before entering the army must have at least 1½ years front line service, while those without any medical study before induction must serve three years before going to medical school. After studying 20 months, the candidate must pass an examination and again serve 5 months on the front line before continuing his studies.

c. Sanitation:

- (1) Camp sanitation in the forward areas is strictly enforced.
- (2) There is no purification of water practiced by units in forward areas, other than by boiling. Soldiers are continually warned not to drink unboiled water.
- (3) Louse powder is not issued to individual soldiers in France as it is in Russia. There is no clothing impregnated with lousicides. The Germans are employing a new process for delousing clothing and equipment using a gas known as "Ventox". This is said to be very efficient, and delousing can be accomplished in 15-20 minutes at room temperatures.

d. Evacuation:

- (1) No ambulance aircraft were used in Normandy, whereas they were used extensively in Russia. Wounded are evacuated from company area to regimental medical station, and if further treatment is necessary, to divisional field hospitals. Serious cases were evacuated by ambulance, while the less serious casualties were transported by horsedrawn wagons. In Cherbourg trucks were converted into ambulances.
- (2) Each Battalion Medical officer has one ambulance which will accommodate 4 stretcher cases or 8 sitting cases. There is also one volkswagen. Three ambulance platoons, each consisting of 8 ambulances and 6 other vehicles, are attached to the Divisional medical service. One PW states that medical companies also have 8 ambulances attached.
- (3) Three officer PWs were greatly impressed by the respect paid by our aircraft and army to all vehicles and buildings marked with the red cross.

e. Miscellaneous:

- (1) One PW states that self-mutilation is a common means of avoiding service in the German army, and is a grave problem. Self-inflicted wounds are easily differentiated from gunshot wounds acquired in the normal manner, but with wounds inflicted with tracer bullets it is difficult or impossible to make this differentiation. The PW claims to have devised a method of spectroscopic analysis of wound scrapings which enables one to determine whether the injury was inflicted at close quarters or at long range.
- (2) A medical officer PW states that there are no nutritional disorders (night blindness, bleeding gums, sore mouths, neuritis, etc.) in the German army. The "iron ration" issued in place of prepared meals is considered adequate.

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